

the KUROSAGI corpse delivery service

# 黒鷺死体宅配便

eiji otsuka 大塚英志 housui yamazaki 山崎峰水

#### STAFF A



Psychic [イタコ]:死体との対話

#### STAFF B



Dowsing
「ダウジング】: 死体の捜索

#### STAFF C



Hacking [ハッキング]:情報の収集

YOUR BODY IS THEIR BUSINESS!



### 黒鷺死体宅配便

the KUROSAGI corpse delivery service



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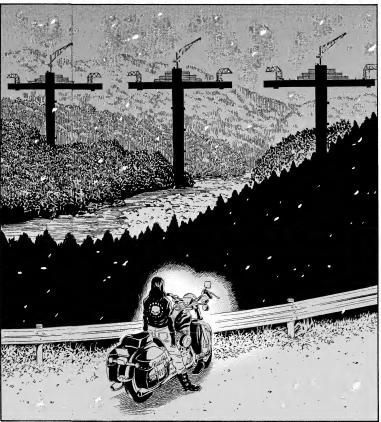








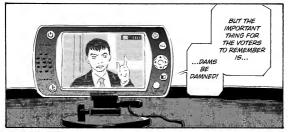






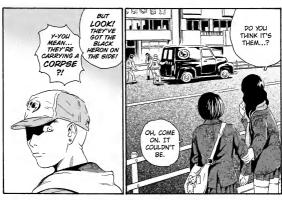






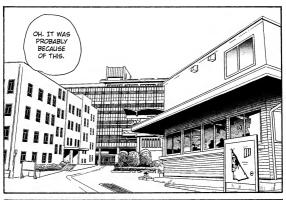


















### THE CORPSE DELIVERY SERVICE... (URBAN) LEGEND (?)

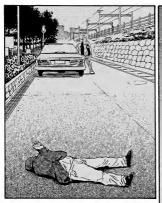
a black supposedly im & logo. gang five people a skinhead. heavy metal dude. puppet, hot nient dispose - of you accidentally kill someone. these quys! Problem solved.

SORT

OF.



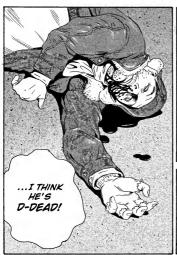


























































































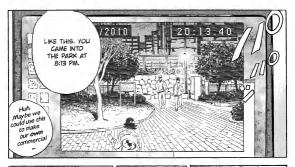








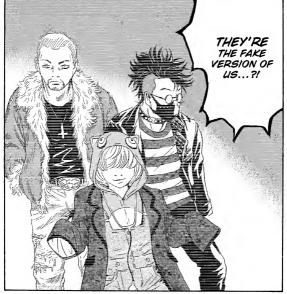


















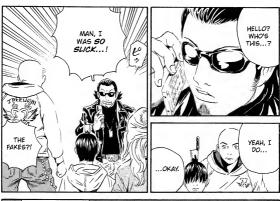






































...YEAH, THEY ARE, BUT THAT'S NOT WHAT SHE MEANS.



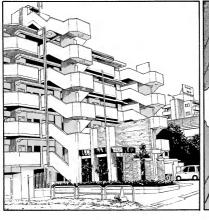
WHO'S TO SAY WE'RE
THE ONLY ONES WHO
CAN SENSE THE
PRESENCE OF
CORPSES? THAT
WOULD EXPLAIN IT...





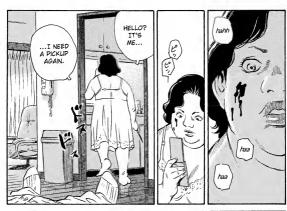


























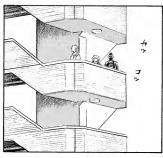




SO YOU GUYS











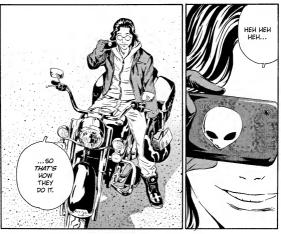


















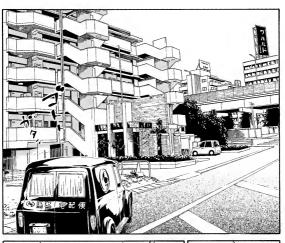


I HEARD
YOU'RE
WELL, YOU
CAN FIND
CAN FIND
FOR A
ONE AT THE
BODY.
YA APARTMENTS,
UNIT 402.

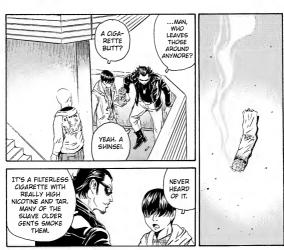










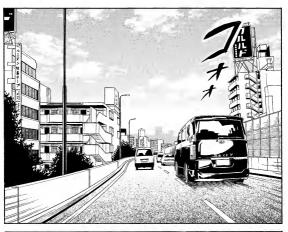






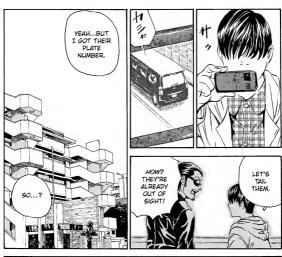




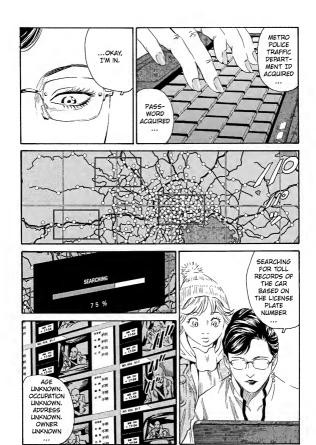














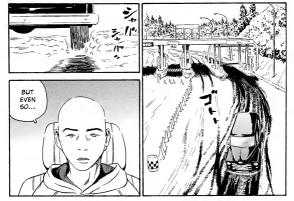






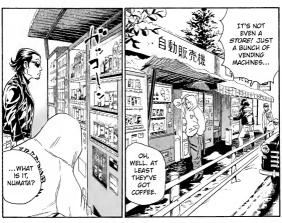












































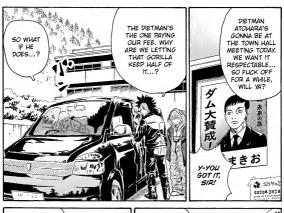




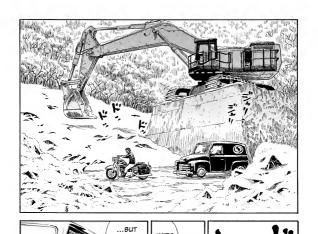




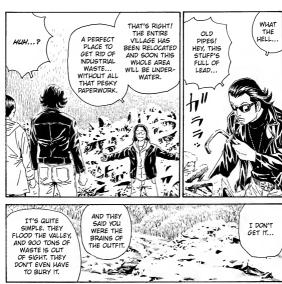




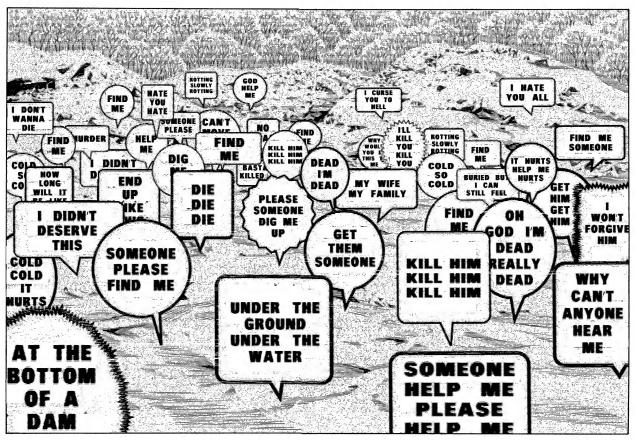












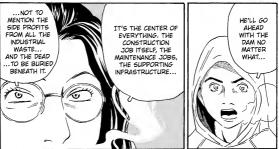










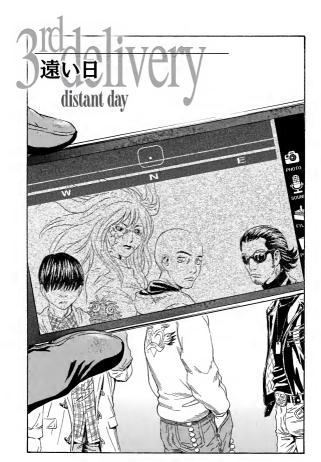


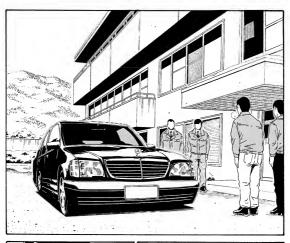






2nd delivery; quickly! young man-the end













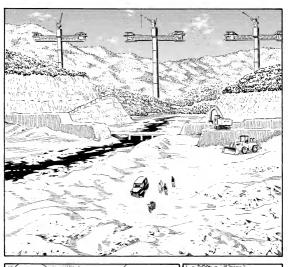


























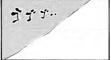






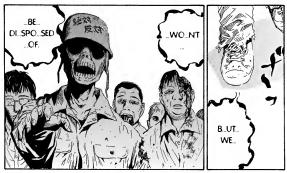












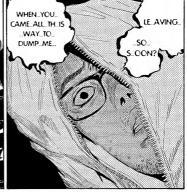












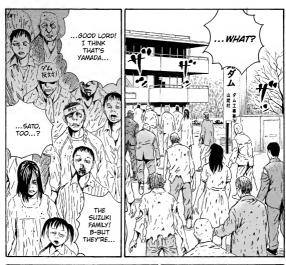
















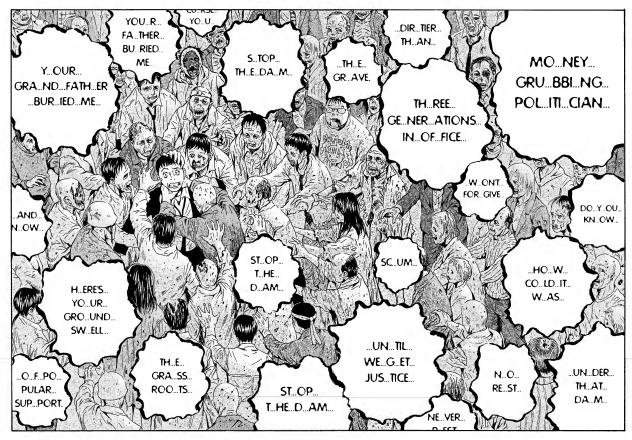














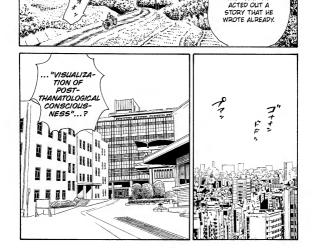








... I THINK WE









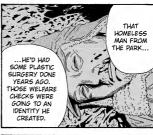
IT SOUNDS
SCIENTIFIC, BUT IT
WAS DONE FOR A
COMPUTER-ARTS
CLASS...A
PROJECT FOR
SMARTPHONES.



NUMATA AND KARATSU'S POWERS IN A SINGLE APP. AND IT'S NOT LIKE WE WERE MAKING A LOT OF MONEY TO BEGIN WITH.









HE HAD GOOD REASON TO. HIS REAL NAME WAS JINICHIRO SAEKI...CONVICTED MURDERER.







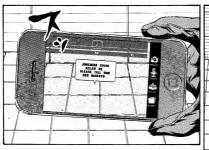










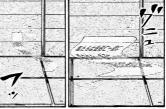




JINICHIRO SAEKI KILLED US. PLEASE TELL OUR SON MAKOTO...









3rd delivery: distant day-the end





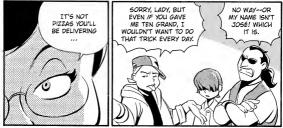












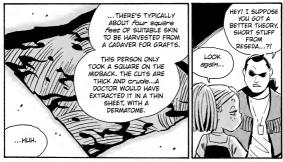












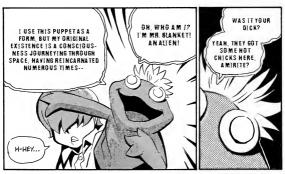
































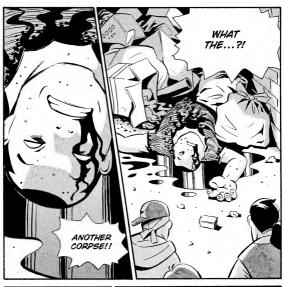




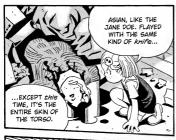














L-LISTEN.

EVERYONE. WE NEED TO LEAVE THIS PLACE.































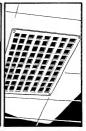






THEN...I'LL GET RIGHT ON IT.













































ACTING LIKE YOU DON'T KNOW WHY... 7 GOOD THING WE'RE IN HOLLYWOOD, BUDDY...









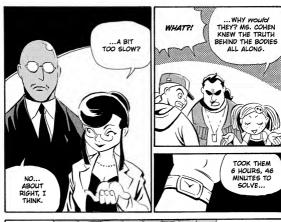
































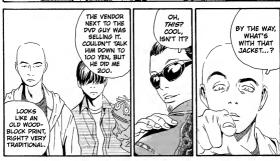
















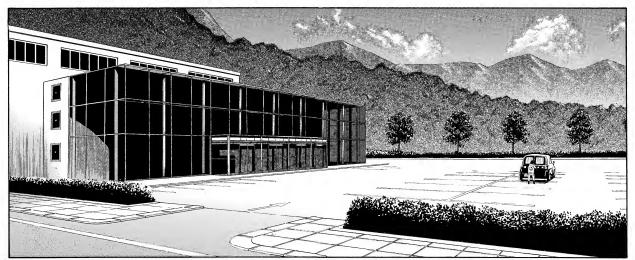






5th delivery: a soldier's gamble-the end

















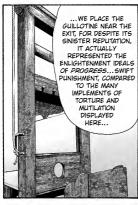








WHAT KIND OF MUSEUM IS THIS...?



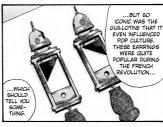


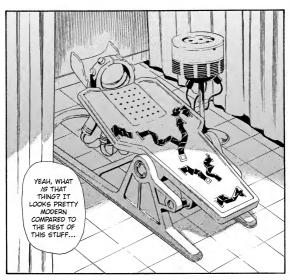




ALTHOUGH NAMED FOR FRENCH PHYSICIAN JOSEPH-IGNACE GUILLOTIN, HE ACKNOWLEDGED THE PRIOR INSPIRATION OF THE SCOTTISH "MAIDEN" FROM 1564...





















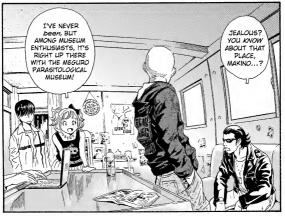








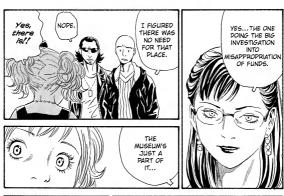


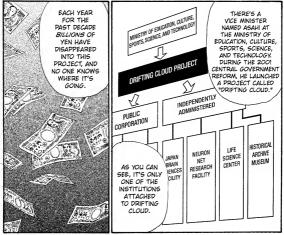








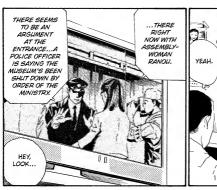








THING AT THE MUSEUM...?













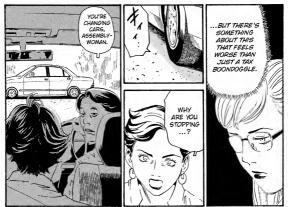






















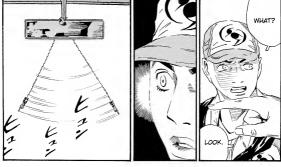














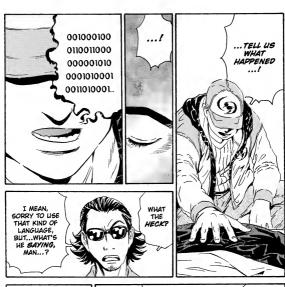
















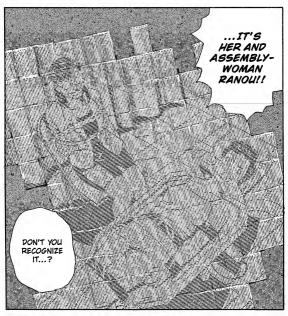
























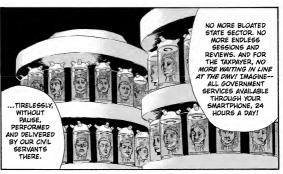
BUT WHAT IF WE WERE TO SUDDENLY LEAP AHEAD? THE BRAIN THINKS WITH LESS ENERGY THAN A COMPUTER—IT IS SUPERIOR IN PATTERN RECOGNITION, IN QUALITATIVE JUDGMENTS, AND IN INFERENCES. AND WHEN NETWORKED...



MUCH TALK HAS BEEN MADE IN RECENT YEARS OF HOW INEFFICIENT AND WASTEFUL OUR BUREAUCRACY IS COMPARED TO THE INFORMATION ECONOMY. GOVERNMENT IS DECADES BEHIND THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN THIS RECARD.





















LEAST ...





















































DID YOU

SAY

NO. NOW

HOLD

STILL, WILL YOU?











7th delivery: youth will journey on—the end continued in the kurosaéi corpse delivery service vol. 15

## the KUROSAGI corpse delivery service 里替开休幸而倾

eiji otsuka 大塚英志 housui yamazaki 山崎峰水

#### designer JUSTIN COUCH editor CARL GUSTAV HORN publisher MIKE RICHARDSON

English-language version produced by Dark Horse Comics

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# **DISJECTA MEMBRA**

SOUND FX GLOSSARY AND NOTES ON KUROSAGI VOL. 14 BY TOSHIFUMI YOSHIDA introduction and additional comments by the editor

To increase your enjoyment of the distinctive Japanese visual style of this manga. we've included a guide to the sound effects (or "FX") used in this manga. It is suggested the reader not constantly consult this glossary as they read through, but regard it as supplemental information, in the manner of footnotes, or perhaps one of those nutritional supplements, the kind that's long and difficult to swallow. If you want to imagine it being read aloud by Osaka, after the manner of her lecture to Sakaki on hemorrhoids in episode five of Azumanga Daioh, please go right ahead. In either Yuki Matsuoka or Kira Vincent-Davis's voice—Llike them both

Japanese, like English, did not independently invent its own writing system, but instead borrowed and modified the system used by the then-dominant cultural power in its part of the world. We still call the letters we use to write English today the "Roman" alphabet, for the simple reason that about 1,600 years ago, the earliest English speakers, living on the frontier of the Roman Empire, began to use the same letters the Romans used for their Latin language to write out English.

Around that very same time, on the other side of the planet, Japan, like England, was another example of an island civilization lying across the sea from a great empire—in this case, that of China. Likewise, the Japanese borrowed from the Chinese writing

system, which then, as now, consisted of thousands of complex symbols—today in China officially referred to in the Roman alphabet as hanzi, but which the Japanese pronounce as kanji. For example, all the Japanese characters you see on the front cover of The Kurosagi Corpse Delivery Service—the seven which make up the original title and the four each which make up the creators' names—are examples of kanji. Of course, all of them were hanzi first—although the Japanese did also invent some original kanji of their own, just as new hanzi have been created over the centuries as Chinese evolved.

Whereas the various dialects of Chinese are written entirely in hanzi, it is impractical to render the Japanese language entirely in them. To compare once more, English is a notoriously difficult language in which to spell properly, and this is in part because it uses an alphabet designed for another language, Latin, whose sounds are different (this is, of course, putting aside the fact the sounds of both languages experienced change over time). The challenges the Japanese faced in using the Chinese writing system for their own language were even greater, for whereas spoken English and Latin are at least from a common language family, spoken Japanese is unrelated to any of the various dialects of spoken Chinese. The complicated writing system the Japanese evolved represents an adjustment to these great differences.

When the Japanese borrowed hanzi to become kanii, what they were getting was a way to write out (remember, they already had ways to say) their vocabulary. Nouns, verbs, many adjectives, the names of places and people—that's what kanii are used for, the fundamental data of the written language. The practical use and processing of that "data"-its grammar and pronunciation—are another matter entirely. Because spoken Japanese neither sounds nor functions like Chinese, the first workaround tried was a system called manyogana, where individual kanji were picked to represent certain syllables in Japanese. A similar method is still used in Chinese today to spell out foreign names; companies and individuals often try to choose hanzi for this purpose that have an auspicious, or at least not insulting, meaning, As vou will also observe in Kurosagi and elsewhere, the meaning behind the characters that make up a personal name are an important literary element of Japanese as well.

The commentary in Katsuva Terada's The Monkey King (also available from Dark Horse, and also translated by Toshifumi Yoshida) notes the importance that not only Chinese, but also Indian culture had on Japan at this time in history—particularly through Buddhism. Just as in Western history at this time, religious communities in Asia were associated with learning, as priests and monks were more likely to be literate than other groups in society. It is believed the northeast Indian Siddham script studied by Kukai (died AD 835). founder of the Shingon sect of Japanese Buddhism, inspired him to create the solution for writing Japanese still used today. Kukai is credited with the idea of taking the manyogana and making shorthand versions of them—which are now known simply as *kana*. The improvement in efficiency was dramatic: a kanji previously used to represent a sound, which might have taken a dozen strokes to draw, was now replaced by a kana that took three or four.

Unlike the original kanji they were based on, the new kana had only a sound meaning. And unlike the thousands of kanji, there are only forty-six kana, which can be used to spell out any word in the Japanese language, including the many ordinarily written with kanji (Japanese keyboards work on this principle). The same set of forty-six kana is written two different ways depending on its intended use: cursive style, hiragana, and block style, katakana. Naturally, sound FX in manga are almost always written out using kana.

Kana works somewhat differently than the Roman alphabet. For example, while there are separate kana for each of the five vowels (the Japanese order is not A-E-I-O-U as in English, but A-I-U-E-O), there are, except for n, no separate kana for consonants (the middle n in the word ninja illustrates this exception). Instead, kana work by grouping together consonants with vowels: for example, there are five kana for sounds starting with k, depending on which vowel follows it-in Japanese vowel order, they go KA, KI, KU, KE, KO. The next set of kana begins with s sounds, so SA, SHI, SU, SE, SO, and so on, You will observe this kind of consonant-vowel pattern in the FX listings for Kurosagi Vol. 14 below.

Katakana are generally used for manga sound FX, but on occasion hiragana are used instead. This is commonly done when the sound is one associated with a human body, but can be a subtler aesthetic choice by the artist as well. In *Kurosagi* Vol. 14 you can see an example at 5.2, with the SU, as Nishi takes out his smartphone; it is written \$\vec{\tau}\$. Note its more cursive appearance compared to other FX. If it had been written in katakana style, it would look like \$\vec{\tau}\$.

To see how to use this glossary, take an example from page 17: "17.6 FX: PARA-RA—flipping through map book." 17.6 means the FX is the one on page 17, in panel 6. PARARA is the sound these kana—/\(\frac{1}{27}\)\to-literally stand for. After the dash comes an explanation of what the sound represents (in some cases it will be less obvious than others). Note that in cases where there are two or more different sounds in a single panel, an extra number is used to differentiate them from right to left—or, in cases where right and left are less clear, in clockwise order.

The use of kana in these FX also illustrates another aspect of written Japanese-its flexible reading order. For example, the way you're reading the pages and panels of this book in general-going from right to left, and from top to bottom-is similar to the order in which Japanese is also written in most forms of print; books, magazines. and newspapers. However, some of the FX in Kurosagi (and manga in general) read from left to right. This kind of flexibility is also to be found on Japanese web pages. which usually also read from left to right. In other words, Japanese doesn't simply read "the other way" from English; the Japanese themselves are used to reading it in several different directions.

The explanation of what the sound represents may sometimes be surprising, but every culture "hears" sounds differently. Note that manga FX do not even necessarily represent literal sounds. Such "mimetic" words, which represent an imagined sound, or even a state of mind, are called aitaigo in Japanese. Like the onomatopoeic aiseiao (the words used to represent literal sounds-i.e., most FX in this glossary are classed as giseigo), they are also used in colloquial speech and writing. A Japanese, for example, might say that something bounced by saying PURIN, or talk about eating by saving MUGU MUGU. It's something like describing chatter in English by saying "yadda yadda yadda" instead.

One important last note: all these spelledout kana vowels should be pronounced as they are in Japanese: A as ah, I as eee, U as ooh. E as eh, and O as oh.

- 2.1 The translator notes that, as is Otsuka's style in this series, all the chapter titles in this volume are named after songs, in this case by Four Leaves, whose first album debuted in 1968. The group disbanded in 1978 but reunited after 24 years in 2002. Four Leaves is also known as the first of many hit boy bands (including SMAP, KAT-TUN, and Hev! Sav! JUMP) to be managed by Johnny & Associates, the powerful agency founded by Johnny Kitagawa, a man who has certainly never committed any improprieties.
- 3.1 FX: DO DO DO DO—idling motorcycle engine
- 3.2 FX: JYARI—sound of boot in gravel

- 3.3 FX: GAPO—sound of helmet being removed
- 3.4 FX: DO DO DO DO—idling motorcycle engine
- 5.2 FX: SU—taking out smartphone5.3 FX: PI—tapping app icon
- 5.4 FX: PA—screen lighting up
- 8.1 In the original Japanese, the wordplay in Atohara's slogan was damu wa muda desu, "dams are a waste."
- 9.1 In the 2009 Japanese general elections (the year before this story was first published in Japan) the Liberal Democratic Party (which. despite its name, is the conservative party) lost power, for the first time since the 1950s, to the centrist Democratic Party of Japan. The character of Assemblywoman Ranou, seen later in this volume. with her young, dynamic, informal, and crusading style, seems to be an idealization of the reformist impulses of the DPJ, and an opposite stereotype from the senior, outwardly respectable, and corrupt LDP politician exemplified by Chairman Asada in Kurosagi Vol. 9. The DPJ's rule of Japan was. however, short lived: they were in power during the 2011 nuclear disaster at Fukushima, a crisis that seemed to illuminate how little had changed in the Japanese government. The LDP was returned to power in 2012; current prime minister Shinzo Abe stated bluntly. "We recognize that this was not a restoration of confidence in the Liberal Democratic Party, but a rejection of three years of incom-

Party."

9.2 FX: GWOOO—car speeding

petent rule by the Democratic

- 9.4 FX: KII—brakes squeaking
- 10.5 FX: DA TA TA—running sounds
  12.2 FX: KACHI—click
- 13.6 The highly contrived name "Kyutaro Nishi" is a play on Obake no Q-taro, an earlier manga by Fujiko Fujio, the creative team behind Doraemon (see note for 25.4 below), and also contains a series of numbers; using the Japanese name order, Ni-shi-kyuu sounds like (and is written with the kanji for) "2-4-9."
- 14.1 FX: GATATATAN GATATAN
  GATAN—sound of train on track
- 16.1 FX: PI PI—tapping keys on phone
- 16.6 FX: CHARARA TIRARA CHAN ringtone
- 17.1 FX: DO DO DO DO—idling engine
  17.2 FX: DOFWOOOO—motorcycle driving off
- 17.3 FX: BURORORON PUSUN GATAN—engine sound, cylinder misfire, knocking sound
- 17.5 FX: KIII—braking sound
- 17.6 FX: PARARA—flipping through map book
- 18.1 FX: CHIRA CHIRA—students gawking
- 18.6 FX: HYUN HYUN—pendulum swinging
- 19.1 FX: TATATA—running sound
- 19.4 FX: GASASA—rustling through bushes
- 20.5 FX: CHARARAN—sound of change
- 21.2 FX: SU—placing hand on body
- 25.4 This is likely a reference to the

unauthorized but authentic-looking stories made by fans that have suggested ways in which the longrunning Doraemon might end. some of them rather dark. Speaking of which, Takao Saito mentioned in an interview recently that he may be getting close to concluding Golgo 13, which is even older than Doraemon. It would be fun if the final Golgo 13 story moved the manga from Big Comic to CoroCoro, with Duke Togo discarding his old life for the persona of "Big G." the intimidating but beloved bully.

- 26.6 FX: TATATA—tapping keys
- 27.1 FX: PA PA—screen coming on
- 30.1 As anyone who's bought vol. 14 has almost certainly bought vol. 12, please consult the note for 61.4 therein. Kabuki-cho is the famous adult-entertainment district in Shinjuku, but in Kurosagi, it's also the district that Sasayama's social-welfare office is located in
- 32.3 FX: CHAN CHAKA CHAAN ringtone
- 33.3 FX: PI—hanging up
- 33.7 FX: BURORORO—engine sound34.1 FX: ZA—dramatic footstep
- 35.3.1 FX: BAN—door slamming
- 35.3.1 FX: BAN—door slamming
- 35.3.2 FX: KACHA—door opening
  35.4 FX: BURORORO—car engine
- sound
- 38.3 FX: ZUBUSHU—pulling out knife
- 39.2.1 FX: PI—pushing button
- 39.2.2 FX: PI—pushing button
- 39.3 FX: DOSU DOSU—heavy footsteps
- 39.4 FX: GARARAN—knife clattering in sink

- 39.5 Charcoal briquettes of this type (called rentan in Japanese) are sometimes used for cooking and heating, but are also dangerous due to the carbon monoxide they produce. For that reason, they are occasionally employed in suicides, as well as for murders meant to look like suicides, or accidents which is the implication here.
- 39.6 FX: JABU JABU—washing hand
- 40.1 FX: PI-hanging up
- 40.2 FX: BAN—closing door
- 40.3 FX: BURORORO—engine sound
- 40.5.1 FX: GWOOOO—car speeding down road
- 40.5.2 FX: PUSUN GAKON—engine misfire, knocking sound
- 41.6 FX: KIII—braking sound
- 42.1 FX: BAN—door slamming
- 42.2 FX: KA KO—footsteps
- 42.4 FX: SU—pulling down mask
- 42.5 FX: KUN KUN KUN—sniffing the air 44.2 FX: VUUN VUUN—phone vibrating
- **44.3 FX: CHA**—putting phone next to head
- 44.4 "YA Apartments" is likely a reference to Kurosagi's current home in Japan, Young Ace magazine (also the home of other Dark Horse manga, including Fate/Zero and Otsuka's own MPD-Psycho).
- 44.6 FX: TSUU TSUU—disconnect sound
- **45.1 FX: GOTOTO GATAN**—car rattling to a stop
- 45.2 FX: BATAN—door closing
- 46.2 The translator notes that Japan has had a massive campaign to stop people from throwing cigarette butts (and other small litter) into the streets. In November of 2002

- Chiyoda-ku Ward in Tokyo started issuing citations for the practice, fining 749 people in the first month. The translator further recalls Rumiko Takahashi giving him a disposable ashtray pouch when he tried to toss a but during one of her SDC visits.
- 46.5 Is Otsuka-sensei having a bit of fun here with Disjecta Membra, or am I being a little paranoid? I recall that the note for 111.3 in vol. 4 specifically discussed the editor's youthful drive to try every cigarette smoked by the Lupin III characters. By today's standards it would have been more acceptable to yon-hyaku-nijyuu moyase, as Filthy Frank puts It; the problem is that nobody in anime smokes weed. Except for that one
- 46.5.1 And Ayumu Kasuga.
- 48.1 FX: KWOOOO—van driving off 49.1 FX: SA—taking out phone
- 49.2 FX: KASHA—shutter sound

episode of Samurai Champloo.

- 50.3 FX: PA PA—screen coming on
- 50.6 FX: BA BA BA—records coming up
- on screen
  51.2 FX: GWOOO—car speeding
- 52.4 FX: GOTOTO—sound of rattling
- engine
- 52.5 FX: SHABA SHABA—tires splashing through wet snow
- 53.1 FX: SHARI SHARI—tires running over snow
- 54.2 FX: GAKOON—sound of can coming out
- 54.3 180 yen for a pack of cigarettes in Japan seems a bit cheap, even given this story is from 2010; at that time, a pack might have cost 300 yen when purchased from a machine; in 2015 it might be more like

- 400 or 450, as the tax has been raised considerably. I bought my first pack of cigarettes (Parliaments, because that's what Golgo 13 smoked) from such a machine outside Tokyo Movie Shinsha on my first trip to Japan when I was sixteen; this was before the TASPO card was introduced. Looking back, I would hate to think that my actions were another case of gaijin fucking it up for everybody.
- 56.5 The tags include such messages as:
  "The ethnic food is amazing!" "Look for this sign." "How about some lunch?" "Eat Korean BBQ now!" etc.
- 57.2 Note that the words of the dead are less broken when visualized by the app than they are when spoken aloud through Karatsu's powers. Is this meant to reflect the idea that the thoughts of the dead don't have the same emotional or spiritual effect on a device as they do on a human being?
- 59.5 FX: DWOOON—motorcycle starting up
  60.1 FX: DO DO DO DO—engine sound
  60.5 The text on the campaign poster
  - says, "For the good of the village. For the good of the future. Let's support the dam! Makio Atohara."
- 62.1 The sign says, "(Let's complete) the Yamauba Dam! Dam Construction Office, Yamauba Village." The translator notes that the kanji can also be read yamamba or yamanba, the name of a monster in Japanese folklore said to find and nurse lost children prior to eating them.
- 62.2 FX: BASA—tossing stack of bills onto the table
- 63.2 FX: BAN-closing door
- 63.3 FX: BURORORO—car driving off

64.1.1 FX: DO DO DO-motorcycle engine 81.3 The corpse's helmet reads zettai 64.1.2 FX: JARI JARI-sound of tires on hantai, "absolute opposition," the gravel zettai adding further emphasis. 64.2.1 FX: DO DO DO-motorcycle engine Wearing a helmet was especially 64.2.2 FX: ZASHI-putting foot down into emblematic of 1960s and '70s prosnow tests in Japan, its presence suggest-65.1.1 FX: GARARA—spill of metal falling ing that the protesters expected they down might get into a physical confronta-68.2.1 FX: BA-putting hand out tion with riot police (or wished to 68.2.2 FX: CHARAN—pendulum jingling dramatize the possibility). The skel-68.3 FX: BURU BURU BURU-penduetal state of the corpse suggests he might have been among the earliest lum trembling 68.4 FX: BYUN BYUN-pendulum startof the murdered protesters. ing to swing violently 82.2 FX: GACHA—door opening 68.5 FX: BYUN BYUN BYUN-pendu-82.3 FX: GO GASA-body bag moving lum swinging violently around 68.6 FX: KAKIN SHIBO-Zippo opening, 82.5 FX: DOTAN BATAN-corpse then ignition sound thrashing around 70.2 FX: SHARI SHARI-sound of tires 83.2 FX: GUI-tugging on hood in snow 83.5 FX: PASHI—slapping sound FX: GACHA-car door opening 72.2 84.2 FX: PACHI PACHI PACHI PACHI-75.2 FX: JARI SHARI-tires in snow and clapping gravel 84.4 FX: GARARA—sound of a sliding 76.2 FX: SHARI JARI-tires in snow and door opening gravel 86.1 FX: ZA ZA ZA-footsteps 77.1 FX: ZA-dramatic footstep sound 86.5 FX: GASHAAAN—breaking glass 79.4 FX: GOGOGO-rumbling sound 87.1 FX: BARIN BAKYA PARIN-more 79.5 FX: BOFU-hand coming out of breaking glass snow 87.4 FX: GIRORI-glaring sound 796 FX: GAKII GAKII-trem-88 2 FX: DO DO-charging-corpse bling hand sound 80-81.1 FX: BOGO GOBOO BOGO BO-88.3 FX: GARA-sliding door opening GOGO BOGO GOBWOO—sounds 93.4 FX: WOOOON—distant motorcycle of corpses coming out of the ground sound 80-81.3 FX: ZA-footstep 93.5 FX: GWOOON DODO PUWAA-80.2 The corpse's headband says hantai. distant city sounds of construction related to the verb hantai suru, "opand traffic pose, resist" (or, to be more Sepul-94.2 I can't help but think that H. P. Lovetura, "refuse/resist"). As just hantai, craft's The Case of Charles Dexter it's a classic, concise slogan to indi-Ward would have been very differcate one's solidarity in a protest ent with this device.

95.2

FX: CHIRA-glancing up

march.

95.5 FX: GU-making a fist 97.2

FX: SU-putting up phone

FX: GUNYU-air tag wavering 97.5

97.6 FX: FU-air tag fading out

98.3 FX: DWOON—engine firing up 98.4 FX: DO DO DO-engine sound

99 From this point to 142.2, there's no

description of the Japanese sound FX, because, as you'll notice, there are no Japanese sound FX-all the FX are written in the Roman alphabet, I don't say "in English" because, as you can see (on page 101, for example), we have a mix in this story of FX you might actually see in an American comic book ("KRASH") with things like "HYUUU." which is a romanization. of the Japanese sound FX ヒュウウ ウ-which is usually used to represent the sound of wind, and here likely refers to the sound of "Patrick" whooshing down the rope. just before he bursts through the window. As noted in the introduction to Disiecta Membra-which. surely, you read in full each time-HYUUU is an example of giseigo, fulfilling what we tend to think of as the normal role of comics sound FX-that is, an attempt to represent in words what a certain noise sounds like. But interestinaly. Otsuka and Yamazaki also use romanized versions in this story of the other kind of "sound FX" common in manga-mimetic terms, or gitaigo, that express things that don't actually make a sound, like

the "LOOK" in 135.2 105.3 When I commented to fellow Dark Horse editor Daniel Chabon that

you don't run into too many Cohens in manga, he remarked that she "looks like a Cohen," which, since Sasaki-er, Yoyogi-is the hot one, would seem to speak well of Cohens. He also mentioned that he's been to the place her name is a joke upon: Yoyogi Kouen (Yoyogi Park), a 134-acre park in Tokyo. Bands play there on Sundays, but I was intrigued to find out that the tradition of rockabilly dancers (I mean, sporting pompadours. leather or denim jackets, and ieans) that I observed there on my first trip to Japan is still going on. As Dan Clowes once put it, "Bah! I'm into more of an Eighties Fifties!" In fact, it was going on well before my time: according to Johnny Kitagawa's official biography, he recruited his first boy band, the Johnnies, in Yoyogi Park in 1962.

110.4 Llike how Otsuka has José chomping down on that stereotypical American food, the hamburger, as he asks Patrick about that stereotypical Japanese food, sushi. But the black squiggle on Patrick's hot dog (as an American, you are allowed a choice of meals), too dark for even the brownest locally sourced artisanal mustard, is clearly tonkatsu sauce and thus suggests tremendous cultural insensitivity on the part of Housui Yamazaki, Let's all go on Tumblr

and berate him until he cries. 112.4 In fact, of the five (human) members of the Black Heron agency. Diana is the only one whose last name is never mentioned, leaving

- the inspiration for her name something of a mystery.
- 113.1 A play, as all good readers know, on *MPD-Psych*o's villain, Lucy Monostone.
- 115.3 Los Angeles has a large and diverse Native American population, estimated in the tens of thousands Winston Street, in LA's Skid Row. was known in the last decades of the twentieth century as "Indian Alley," after the United American Indian Involvement social-services center located there: in an echo of this story, the Los Angeles County morque used to call on the assistance of the center to help identify Native Americans who had been found dead on the streets. In recent years, Winston Street has been revitalized, in large part due to the efforts of a local resident. Stephen Zeigler, who has overseen the creation of more than a dozen murals, a number of which involve Indian artists or figures. including one of Toypurina, an eighteenth-century leader of the native Tongva-Gabrieliño people. who fought the original Spanish founders of Los Angeles. They weren't the first people there; the Tongva themselves were settlers who had pushed out or absorbed the earlier indigenous inhabitants, the Hokan people. No tradition is as ancient as gentrification.
- 116.3 The character is almost certainly named for the Chilean author José Donoso Yáñez, whose works were first translated into Japanese in the early 1970s. Donoso, who died in

- 1996, was a perhaps lesser-known figure among the Latin American magical-realist authors associated with his generation, such as Gabriel García Márquez and Carlos Fuentes (a friend of Donoso's). José's use of the nickname "Geronimo" not only references the name by which the famous Apache chief Goyaałé is best known, but is likely also Otsuka's play on Jerónimo, a major character from Donoso's novel The Obscene Bird of Night. Fitting with José's remarks on his Spanish name, an additional laver is that "Geronimo" was also a Spanish name, one with which Goyaałé became associated through its use by the Mexican troops he fought against. Traditionally, the name is explained as originating from their habit of calling on St. Jerome (in Spanish, Jerónimo) for aid in combat against him.
- 117.3 "Linus Brautigan" is a bit more difficult to unpack, but if I had to guess-and I have to guess: I'm the editor-it's a combination of Linus Van Pelt from Peanuts (note his puppet companion is called "Mr. Blanket") and the author and poet Richard Brautigan (1935-1984), who is perhaps somewhat better remembered in Japan than in the United States-twelve of his books have been translated into Japanese: Haruki Murakami cites Brautigan as one of his three biggest influences, together with Raymond Chandler and Kurt Vonnegut. If I could guote a reminiscence of Brautigan by his friend Takako

Shiina, salonnière of the Cradle, a literary hangout in Roppongi: "When I arrived in Los Angeles. Richard welcomed me with a bouquet of flowers. The next day, we had lunch at a restaurant where he introduced me [to] the actor Harry Dean Stanton. Richard said to me. 'While you are in Los Angeles. Harry Dean is yours.' The three of us had great fun together that night. I went back to my hotel room at the Sunset Marguis Hotel, and found Harry Dean asleep naked on the double bed in which I was supposed to sleep. That was what Richard meant. I [understood] then, but did not feel like slipping in next to him on the bed, so I slept on the sofa that night."

119.5 Considering Otsuka's earlier reference to wrestlers Terry and Dory Funk (see note in vol. 13 for 142.4), it seems reasonable to guess that the character is named for Japanese American pro wrestler Patrick "Pat" Tanaka, who in the early 1990s performed as one half of the Orient Express tag team with Akio Sato. In 2005, Tanaka appeared on Dory Funk's show IBana! TV.

125.5 I hope that the "innocent whistle" never dies out of comics, whether American or Japanese. I do regret that no one's hat ever jumps off their head in surprise anymore, like they used to do in the 1940s, as this would have been ideal for Patrick.

131.5 It occurred to me that if someone really did want to go into business in America selling clothing made

from tattooed skin, the raw material ("It rubs the lotion on its skin . . .") is by now practically ubiquitous. Like the acceptance of piercings, that's a social change that's happened in my lifetime. When I was a kid in the 1970s, the stereotypical image of a tattoo was that it was something sailors and servicemen got, most likely in a foreign port somewhere. They were as hip as your uncle when he's had a few. That was the stereotype (i.e., it was far from the complete truth), but a tattoo certainly wasn't seen as something trendy or (as it is now) something increasingly ordinary. I am reminded of a comment Butt-Head made (it was in either This Book Sucks or the Ensucklopedia) that he once considered joining the vakuza so he could get their tattoos, but demurred when he heard that in Japan you have to go to school for twenty years just

to be a gangster. 132.5 Not that Drew Carey doesn't do a good job, but naturally José would invoke the sacred name of Bob. Barker, as he is, among other things, a Lakota Sioux. My man Ryan Gavigan, known for hosting game shows at anime cons (as well as being one of the people who hosts Anime Hell), used to do riffs on The Price Is Right's game boards: I still remember the version of Cliff Hangers he featured at one con with Nausicaä and her glider instead of the vodeling alpinist. although I believe he still had Nausicaä yodel.

- 139.4 In the original Japanese, *Eejento Misutaa T*.
- 140.1 Mysteriously, the badge says "Retired." In the words of Dr. Lecter, "You're not a real FBI agent, are you?"
- 142.2.1 FX: JARARARAN JARARA—TV theme song
- 142.2.2 FX: JAKA JAN—TV theme continued
- 142.3 A part of me also wonders if this whole story was an attempt at envisioning what a Hollywood adaptation of *The Kurosagi Corpse Delivery Service* might turn out to be like.
  143.2 On my first trip to Japan, which I am
- apparently never going to shut up about, I bought two cassette tapes for 500 yen each from a vendor outside Tokyo Station. At the time, this was about \$3.50, so it was a real bargain. It never even occurred to me they were bootlegs; it's a good thing nobody tried to engage me in a game of three-card monte.
- 145.4 FX: BIKU BIKUN—jacket starting to twitch
- 145.5 FX: BYON BIYOOON—jacket starting to hop
- 146.1.1 FX: BIYOOON—jumping sound
- 146.1.2 FX: GO—head hitting ceiling 146.2 FX: PYON PYON—jacket hopping
- around

  146.4 If that's going to be Otsuka-sen-
- 146.4 If that's going to be Otsuka-sen-sei's punch line, then who am I to interfere? Fortunately, Toshi gets it: Pyon-kichi is a sort of ghost frog, one of the protagonists of the manga Dokonjo gaeru (Gutsy frog) by Yasumi Yoshizawa, which ran in Shonen Jump between 1970 and

- 1976. Pvon-kichi became a ghost because the series' other protagonist, Hiroshi, fell on him in the middle of getting his ass kicked by the neighborhood bully. Flattened onto Hiroshi's turtleneck. Pvonkichi thereafter looks like an ironon decal vet retains his full frog powers and becomes Hiroshi's companion, getting him in and out of trouble. As you might expect with a Shonen Jump manga, it was made into an anime TV series (two, actually), and in one final nod to Los Angeles, the first one was dubbed into Spanish there, as La rana valiente. It was a Tokyo Movie Shinsha series (TMS has had an office in LA for decades, which had a talismanic presence for me in college), which explains why the characters look kinda red-iacket Lupin III-ish, but did we Anglos aet a version in English? Did we fuck. as they say in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, All we got was Bionic Six.
- 150.1 FX: GURARI—toppling sound
- 150.2 FX: GAPAAA—sound of the iron maiden opening up
- 150.4 FX: GASHI—hand stopping the fall
- 151.4 Otsuka was likely influenced here by the museum of Meiji University in Tokyo, which in fact contains a guillotine and a Nuremberg iron maiden. Meiji is also home to the Yoshihiro Yonezawa Memorial Library of Manga and Subculture, so the campus seems dangerously close to staging an otaku version of The Name of the Rose. "Pulchra sunt ubera quae paululum supereminent et tument modice."

- 153.2 The idea of a novel technical method of inflicting death, expressed as an arts project, put me in mind of Julijonas Urbonas's Euthanasia Coaster, displayed in model form at Trinity College Dublin's Human+ exhibition in 2011—a design for a roller coaster "engineered to humanely with euphoria and pleasure kill a human being." in the artist's Lithuanian-accented words. It would work by lifting the riders up to a 500-meter first drop.
- of 10 g for a period of one minute. 154.1 The poena cullei (I feel like Goldfinger lecturing 007) was the "punishment of the sack." Not the kind Bond endured in Casino Royale: it was the Roman method of execution where one was sewn into a leather bag, together with various animal friends (snakes, dogs, monkeys, roosters) and then tossed into the water. The loke here is that it's the sort of thing he could demo.

and then through a series of loops

that would expose them to a force

#### 154.2 FX: BURORORO—car sound

154.4 The translator notes that in the original Japanese. Yata figured the museum must be connected to amakudari, "descent from heaven." the notorious tradition in Japan where government officials use their connections to "retire" into comfortable positions in private enterprise or elsewhere in the public sector, bringing along lucrative (and uncompetitive) contracts in their wake. Of course, such practices would never for a moment be tolerated in the American government.

- FX: KIII-car braking 155.7
- A guite real place that welcomes 156.3 foreign visitors; check out their
- homepage at kiseichu.org. 157.1 In the original Japanese, hakubutsu-kan mania-hakubutsu-kan meaning "museum," and mania (like the English word, but pronounced "mah-nee-ah") meaning "enthusiast." Note that whereas in English we would call a person who has a mania a "maniac." the Japanese use mania to refer to the person. Since the 1980s, it's also been sometimes used as a more polite way to identify what might otherwise be called an otaku; I first noticed this in chapter 2 of Oh My Goddess! (originally published in Kodansha's Afternoon in December of 1988), entitled "Lair of the Anime Mania," where the muttering, collection-cloaged shut-in of the title is clearly a stereotypical otaku. The term otaku was already out there among fans in the 1980s (and certainly Afternoon was the kind of magazine some otaku would read), but I gather at the time it just wasn't the sort of word used by a respectable publisher. Moreover, from a linguistic perspective, there's a difference in register between mania and otaku. the latter of which is a native Japanese word. Jackie Hogan, chair of anthropology at Bradley University (and thus an academic kin to Otsuka), notes that one among the several functions such wasei-eigo (words from English adopted to Japanese purposes) serve is to express potentially sensitive terms

- in a safer (or perhaps distancing) way. Well-known usages of this type in Japanese are homoresu in discussing homelessness and sekuhara when discussing sexual harassment.
- 157.4 Ranou's title in Japanese is *giin*, which could be translated as "legislator" or "lawmaker." The term is used as part of the job titles of not only the members of Japan's national legislature (the Diet), but also the members of local and prefectural assemblies; therefore Ranou's exact affiliation is left somewhat vague, although based on the story, it seems most likely that she is meant to be a Diet member
- 158.4 This rather grab-bag-sounding department (known as MEXT for short) is a real Japanese ministry that, at the time this story was written, ran everything from Japan's JET program to its space program, making it a convenient story platform for dubious and unaccountable ventures. The 2001 reform referred to was a consolidation of ministries; Japan currently has eleven (compare to the fifteen US executive departments).
- 160.1 FX: GWOOON PUWAAAN DODODO—traffic and construction noises
- 160.3 FX: KOTO—putting down tray
- 163.1 FX: BAN-door slamming
- 163.2 FX: BRORORO—car driving away163.5 FX: KII—car braking
- 164.4 FX: GATSU GATSU—scarfing down food
- 166.1 FX: GAGWOOOO—car speeding 167.1 FX: BUBORORO—engine sound

- 167.6 FX: HYUN HYUN HYUN—pendulum swinging
- 168.1.1 FX: ZA-outstretching hand
- **168.1.2 FX: HYUN HYUN**—pendulum swinging
- 168.2 FX: BAN—slamming door
- 168.4 FX: ZA GASA—stepping through tall grass
- 170.6 FX: MUKU-body sitting up
- 171.1 FX: YURA YURA—body wobbling 172.1 FX: GA GA GA GA GA GA—pen
- furiously writing

  172.2 FX: GARI GARI GARI—pen scrib-
- bling quickly

  172.3 FX: BIRI—tearing page out of note-
- book
- 172.5 FX: GARI GARI GARI—pen scribbling quickly
- 172.6 FX: BIRI—tearing page out of notebook
- 172.7.1 FX: KARI KARI KARI—pen scratching away
- 172.7.2 FX: PI-tearing page
- 172.7.3 FX: BI-tearing page
- 175.2 FX: YURA YURA—body wobbling
- 175.4 FX: GOPOPO—air bubbles
- 175.6 FX: SHUU KON SHUU KON—air pump going
- 179.2 FX: KYU-hitting switch
- 179.6 FX: PAKU PAKU—mouth flapping
- 180.4 I've wondered about this assertion. If you had your head cut off—we're just speaking hypothetically here; don't go and have your head cut off—could you really maintain awareness? After all, the blood pressure in your head would instantly drop to zero; wouldn't you pass out? Sorry to make such gruesome speculations, but this is a horror manae.
- 181.3 FX: KA KO-footsteps
- 181.4.1 FX: BERI-ripping off tape

181.4.2 FX: BI-last bit of tape coming off 185.2.1 FX: PACHI—crackling electricity

185.2.2 FX: BACHI BACHI—more crackling

186.1 FX: DON-bumping sound

186.4 FX: BA-hand lashing out

186.5 FX: DATATATA—running sound

186.6 FX: GUI-shoving sound

187.1 FX: DON-impact sound

187.2 FX: ZAKU ZAKU—spikes stabbing 188.1 FX: BAAN—iron maiden slamming shut

188.2 The first time I ever saw a depiction of an iron maiden was, appropriately enough, in a Gahan Wilson cartoon. An ordinary, everyday fellow stares in disbelief at the shop front of an antique store called The Headsman, full of implements of torture and execution: from the entrance, the leering, cadaverous proprietor explains, "Yes, we cater

to a specialized clientele." 189.1 FX: DOSA-body crumpling

189.3 Sasaki is blushing, but she's not the kind to blush so deep to need a sound effect (KAAAA is the FX for that), as people are always doing in rom-com manga.

189.4 FX: BOSO-whisper sound



191± x Well, it seems like it was vesterday that the last volume of The Kurosagi Corpse Delivery Service came out, even though the truth is, it's only been two years and seven months. This volume was announced at Anime Expo 2014, an event that was also graced by the first visit to a US convention (that I am aware of) by Eiji Otsuka. Mr. Otsuka delivered a special quest lecture at AX as part of their academic-programming track and spoke at some workshops besides, but he certainly made time for the fans who lined up at Dark Horse's booth Friday afternoon. Not only did he sign as many items as people wanted; he also brought giveaways for the occasion all the way from Japan. If you look under that copy of Kurosagi Mr. Otsuka is signing, he's got a stack of posters by MPD-Psycho artist Sho-u Tajima, and then further down the table, you might make out some sheets of stickers by the water bottle-those are stickers of Bunpei Yorifuii's design elements from the Kurosagi covers. Stephanie Simpson-White of the Japan Society was kind enough to act as interpreter, and all in all we couldn't have asked for a nicer experience

for the fans.



At another point in the convention, a fan came up and gave me this Karatsu figure she'd made, and then ran off as if the devil himself was after her-which, for a Kurosagi fan, can't be ruled out. As always, the problem is not with the readers of The Kurosagi Corpse Delivery Service; it is that there aren't enough of them. On that note, please help get the word out about The Kurosagi Corpse Delivery Service Omnibus Book One, in stores this August. It will contain the first three volumes for the bargain price of \$19.99 and will also feature the return of the distinctive cardboard cover stock the series had prior to vol. 12. This is perhaps the best chance to reintroduce Kurosagi to people and find it a new

audience here—and sales on the omnibus edition will likely determine when any future volumes beyond 14 will be released, so it's important. But I know if you've read this far, you're not going to back down now!



### YOUR BODY IS THEIR BUSINESS!

The Kurosagi Corpse Delivery Service is back ... only to find they've got competition from an evil-rival version of themselves, not to mention an ... American-cartoon version of themselves? But don't fear the reaper, because our original corpse-carrying crew is still ready for any gruesome weirdness, classical or modern—from a headless stiff who only does his séances in binary, to a good old-fashioned iron maiden! Excellent!

the KUROSAGI corpse delivery service

# 黒鷺死体宅配便

eiji otsuka 大塚英志 housui yamazaki 山崎峰水



DarkHorse.com

#### STAFF D



Embalming [エンバーミング]: 死体修復

#### STAFF E



Channeling [チャネリング]:宇宙人と交信

STAFF E



Puppet [マペット]:宇宙人が憑依

お届け物は死体です。